

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.THE DAILY HERALD, published every
day in the year. Four cents per copy. An-
nual subscription price \$12.All business or news letters and telegraphic
despatches must be addressed New York
Herald.Letters and packages should be properly
sealed.Rejected communications will not be re-
turned.LONDON OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK
HERALD—NO. 46 FLEET STREET.Subscriptions and Advertisements will be
received and forwarded on the same terms
as in New York.

Volume XXXIX.....No. 476

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway and Third street—UNCLE DICK'S
DARLING, at 5 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. J. L. Toole.
Matinee at 1:30 P. M.WOODS' MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner of Third street—DON CESAR DE
BAZAN, at 4 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Mr. L. H. Toole.
Matinee at 1:30 P. M.OLYMPIC THEATRE.
No. 224 Broadway—VARIETY, at 5 P. M.; closes at 10:45
P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.LYCUM THEATRE.
Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue—LA PRINCESSE
DE TRÉBIZONDE, at 5 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Miss
Aimee, Miss Minnie. Matinee at 1:30 P. M.THEATRE COMIQUE.
No. 314 Broadway—VARIETY, at 5 P. M.; closes at 10:30
P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.PARK THEATRE.
Broadway, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second
streets—OLD FATHER, at 5 P. M. Mr. John T. Raymond.
Matinee at 1:30 P. M.BOOTH'S THEATRE.
corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue—
CONNIE SOUGH, at 5 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Mr.
and Mrs. Barney Williams. Matinee at 1:30 P. M.LA TRAVIATA, at 1:30 P. M. Miss Heilbron, Miss
Cary, signor Carpi and del Pucchio.NIELSEN'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Fifth and Houston streets—THE
DELICIOUS, at 5 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. The Kirby
Family. Matinee at 1:30 P. M.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, at 5 P. M.; closes at 11
P. M. Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Sara Jewett, Louis
James, Charles Fisher. Matinee at 1:30 P. M.GERMANIA THEATRE.
Fourth street—ANTI-XANTIPPE, at 5 P. M.; closes
at 10:30 P. M.ROBINSON HALL.
Sixteenth street, between Broadway and Fifth avenue—
VARIETY, at 5 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.
West Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue—NEGRO
SHERIDAN, at 5 P. M. Dan Bryant. Matinee at 2
P. M.METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
No. 305 Broadway—Parisian Can-can Dancers, at 5 P. M.
Matinee at 2 P. M.MRS. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.
ROSDALE, at 5 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. Mr. Lester
Wallack. Matinee at 2 P. M.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Broadway, corner of Twenty-ninth street—NEGRO
MINSTRELS, at 5 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
Third avenue, between Thirty-third and Sixty-fourth
streets—INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.BAILEY'S CIRCUS.
foot of Houston street, East River, at 5 P. M. and 8 P. M.TIVOLI THEATRE.
Eight street, between Second and Third avenues—
KING DABBO.THE GREAT NEW YORK CIRCUS.
Eight street and Forty-ninth street.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.
No. 201 Bowery—VARIETY, at 5 P. M. Matinee at 2
P. M.COLOSSEUM.
Broadway, corner of Thirty-ninth street—PARIS BY
NIGHT, at 7:45 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, October 3, 1874.

From our reports this morning the probabilities
are that the weather to-day will be generally
clear.WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock mar-
ket was one of realizations and heavy, but
closed firm. Gold was steady at 110½. For-
eign exchange was firmer.THE GRAND JURY has disagreed as to the
manner in which the Commissioners of Charities
and Correction have discharged or neglected
their duties. But let there be no statements
unless they are officially made.CHINA AND FORMOSA.—Chinese troops have
reached Singapore on their march to Formosa.
The imperialist detachment numbers ten
thousand men. The Japanese think that war
will result from this Chinese demonstration,
and it is very probable that the idea will be
realized.GENERAL BEAUREGARD, one of the dis-
tinguished Southern soldiers in the late war,
is at present in New York, and to-day gives
his opinion upon the Louisiana question, the
Black League and other important mat-
ters. He approves of a national convention.DR. EDMUNDS, an English physician,
lectured yesterday to women upon the use of
alcoholic beverages and their substitutes and
opposed their use as unnecessary. One asser-
tion of his is important—"that the babies of
London are never sicker than their birth
until they are weaned." A city filled with
drunken babies is terrible.THE MURDER OF A GERMAN CONSULAR AGENT
AT HAKODADI, an event recently reported in
the columns of the Herald, is likely to pre-
duce the effect of rousing the Mikado of Japan
to an executive appreciation of the rights of
foreigners in the presence of armed and fre-
quently spiteful natives of the Empire. The
assassin has been sentenced to death.GREENPOINT was yesterday the scene of a
destructive conflagration, and the devouring
element was checked only by the efforts of the
noble firemen. This was formerly the way in
which a large fire was announced. Besides
the burning of three or four factories four-
teen private dwellings were entirely con-
sumed and a large number of hard-working
families were left without resources.GENERAL MILES has reached the Washita
River, and his command has fully sustained the
advantages which, at last advice, had been
gained. The line of supply has been well
guarded, and up to the date of September
17 there was no danger that provisions would
be deficient. Several skirmishes in favor of
our troops have occurred, and the ultimate
subjugation of the Indians is predicted by
our correspondent with the expedition.The State Canvass—Will the General
Revolt Against Republicanism Af-
fect It?

It is boldly predicted on one hand that Gov-
ernor Dix will be returned to the office he
holds by fifty thousand majority, and on the
other that Mr. Tilden will win by an equally
symmetrical and sounding number. For our
part we cannot see that the case is so abso-
lutely clear for either candidate as to justify
these predictions. To argue from the fact
that Governor Dix once carried the State by
such a majority to the consequence that he
will carry it again is to ignore the great dif-
ferences in his position on the two occasions
and to shut our eyes to the most obvious po-
litical facts of the day, and to suppose that
in the face of General Dix's fifty thousand
Mr. Tilden will get fifty thousand—that one
hundred thousand votes will change places—
is to believe that revolutionary forces can
operate on the political fabric almost without
the consciousness of the people.

Are we in the midst of one of those general
changes of popular sentiment and opinion
that, through the agency of the ballot, consti-
tute the silent and bloodless revolutions of our
political history? Many indications point to
the affirmative here, and the consideration of
this possibility presents the case in an in-
structive aspect.

Government must necessarily be exercised
by some one in every civilized country, and it
would appear as if also it must necessarily be
exercised in such a way as to ultimately op-
press the people and become guilty of those
very acts of injustice, robbery, fraud and vio-
lence which it is its function to repress and
prevent. In no country known did govern-
ments ever fail to become the enemies of the
people they were expected to defend, the
plunderers of those they were re-
lied upon to protect, the obstacles to
that remedy for grievances which they
were appointed to secure. And the oppres-
sion and injustice have become grievous and
terrible always in proportion to the perma-
nency of the government and to the
strength of the institutions by which it kept
the people in restraint, kept them within the
drowsy limits of acquiescence in robbery that
was "lawful" and barbarous and bloody re-
pression of natural impulses, so long as
butchery could be made to bear the semblance
of an official character. Sooner or later, how-
ever, the people have always revolted, de-
stroyed the government and made another, or
sometimes destroyed the State, in the full con-
sciousness that it was better to have no State
at all, to take in the forest and the highway
the general chances of robbery and murder,
than to have a State in which men were
robbed and murdered and authority only
interfered to prevent them from de-
fending themselves. In these oppressions
of permanent governments, and in the revolts
of the people against them, are all the horrors
of the chronicle of nations; and these abuses
of government, and the possible abuses of
this natural remedy of the people against
government, received in a peculiar degree the
attention of the authors of our political sys-
tem. For a remedy against both evils at once
they made government temporary in its na-
ture, subjected it to the necessity of coming
before the people always in a given number of
years to demand the renewal of its authority,
and clothed the people with the power of ab-
solutely rejecting their rulers and choosing new
ones. They domesticated revolution; made it
periodical, necessary, inevitable; tamed what
had been the wild beast of all political
systems, familiarized the people with it and
taught them to employ it as their protector.

And the people caught the instruction read-
ily, and, upon the whole, have acted upon it
with wisdom and discretion. It is alleged by the
enemies of this popular power that the people
have used their great weapon too freely; and
no doubt under the influence of the teachings
of demagogues they have frequently changed
their government when it would have been
better to retain the old one, and kept an old
one when a change would have been to the
common advantage. But though they have
fallen into minor errors they have, as yet,
never failed to make a thorough change and
to call in new men whenever they were
apprehensive that the continuance of a party
in power was inimical to the public welfare;
and that is the great fact the founders sought
to secure. How do the indications as to the
exercise of this great popular power stand
now? They all point to change. Whether
we contemplate in the conduct of the govern-
ment those innumerable abuses that should
justly provoke the people to the exercise of
their prerogative, or whether we observe in
elections recently held the demand of the
people as indicative of the fact that they are
aroused against the misconduct of their
rulers, we must equally find that the party in
power has danger before it.

Within a comparatively short period, so
short as to give the whole result at one view,
the republican party has been on its trial
before the people as to almost every principle
that is important in government. It has had
the opportunity to show by its action in cases
that might have been contrived only to show
this, whether it was for the people or against
the people. It has been against the people
every time. It has been placed where in view
of the whole country it could prefer liberty
or tyranny, honesty or dishonesty, efficient,
vigorous, straightforward discharge of official
duties, or corruption, chicanery and theft. It
has never failed to go as if by the impulse of
a necessary instinct toward the evil side. In
Louisiana it has put up the pretence of the
liberties of the negro to excuse acts that not
only must destroy the liberties of the white
men, but that must crush out the very vitality
of a State and strike at the constitution of the
United States, by which only the liberties
of both races can stand. Is it not
notorious—is it possible to dispute—that
by a republican Congress, a republican Execu-
tive, a government in which only republicans
have power, there is sustained at this moment
in the State of Louisiana an authority that has
no more right over the people than a burglar
has over the house he has broken into; and
further, that there is no remedy in law or in
revolt nor even in the elections for that op-
pressed people? Does anybody suppose that
the people of the United States are indifferent
to that spectacle? Does any one believe that
the people are satisfied with the pitiful pre-
tences by which the government endeavors to
veil and disguise the true character of this
highest crime and misdemeanor ever yet com-
mitted under the authority of the United

States government? Credit Judds. Can
even the men deepest in that iniquity doubt
that the people understand the whole case and
will act on it when the moment comes? Let
the answer be seen in the prevalence of demo-
cratic majorities in nine-tenths of the late
elections.

There are reasons, therefore, why there
should be a wide and almost general revolt of
the people against the party in power, and
there are evidences that this revolt is already
prepared in the minds of the voters over the
whole country. Will this general movement,
arising with the discontent of the people
mainly against the conduct of the national
government, affect our State canvass? Gen-
erally the political action of the people is the
same against a party wherever it can find it
on a national or local vote. Frequently,
however, the situation is such locally as to in-
terrupt the operation of a general cause. If,
for instance, a party whose policy is becoming
distasteful to the people nominates an ex-
ceptionally good candidate and the other
party an exceptionally bad one, such a case
might interrupt the operation of the general
revolt at that point; for people are not
blindly resolute even for a revolution where
revolution is accomplished by elections. But
in such a case as that now be-
fore the people of this State we do
not see that such an interruption can
occur. Here are two exceptionally good
candidates. Both parties present men of
high character and known and tried
capacity. On the score of their merits as
men there is little to choose between the two.
There is no difference between them that can
greatly incline the balance either way, and
especially none that can incline it against a
deep and serious determination of the people
to change parties. This equality of the can-
didates—this fact that the people can vote in
sympathy with the movement of the nation
against a party that has grossly abused its
power and yet lose nothing in the fitness of
the man that may be elected Governor—is all
in favor of the party that will get the benefit
of the revolution. We cannot see, therefore,
why the revolution may not operate in this
State as it has operated elsewhere, and if it
does we do not see the possibility of fifty
thousand majority for General Dix. If we do
not also see the case as they do who claim
fifty thousand for Mr. Tilden it is because we
do not believe the vote that changes place in
this State is so large as they believe it to be.

Germany and Spain.

A pleasant and interesting letter from
Madrid appears in the Herald this morning
in reference to the diplomacy of the German
and Austrian Powers in Spain. Our corre-
spondent describes the reception of the am-
bassadors from these governments to Marshal
Serrano, and calls attention to the fact that
these diplomatists were ordered to simultane-
ously present their letters of credence. The
purpose of this is understood to be a hint
to Russia that the two great
German Powers do not approve of her
sympathy with France on the Spanish ques-
tion. Sagasta, who is one of the most power-
ful Ministers in Spain, is said to have strong
German sympathies, and although the Rus-
sian official newspapers deny any such pur-
pose it is believed that the Hohenzollern
project has not been abandoned. The question
between the two parties in Spain is rapidly
becoming a question between the ultrama-
zinists and liberals, and upon this issue the
Carlists believe Europe will shortly divide into
two camps. It will be observed that Marshal
Serrano takes especial pains to compliment
Germany upon the acquisition of her "legiti-
mate influence" in Europe. The Marshal
could by no possibility say anything as of-
fensive to France as to recognize in this
form the superiority of Germany, and it
would seem to us that the Marshal went out of
his way when he practically complimented one
nation upon having overthrown another.

In a previous letter our correspondent
reminded us that Spain had been the cause
of the downfall of Napoleon III. He
might have added of the First Napoleon
likewise. This ancient and renowned nation
never seems to have lost its moral influence
in Europe. From the age when a Spanish em-
peror was ruler of a large part of the known
earth there has never been a time when the
Spanish people have not been ready for a de-
spotic or extraordinary enterprise, and we
can well understand the tremendous moral as
well as material effect of an alliance between
Spain and Germany against France. If there
is to be another war with France, better that
it should begin under the best possible con-
ditions for Germany, and that Spain and Italy
and Belgium should be in alliance with the
Kaiser. France would be more readily
handed if she were under bonds to keep an
army on each of her frontiers. Furthermore,
in the religious war between Bismarck and
the Pope the advantage of Spain as an ally
would be great, more especially as her
people are the most Catholic in Europe. The
danger of the German policy, however, is that,
by making an ostentatious alliance with Ser-
rano, Carlism became the chosen cause of all
who believe in the Catholic Church. In the
division which would, therefore, necessarily
take place when the nations of Europe become
that "armed camp" which our correspondent
apprehends, Russia would side with France,
and England would be apt to follow the
example. Commerce has made France and
England natural allies.

Our correspondent also repeats a rumor to
the effect that the German government has
given notice to France that unless the Carlists
are prevented from receiving aid from France,
by the establishment of an army of twenty-five
thousand men on the frontiers, Germany will
send that number of troops to the Pyrenees.
This seems to be incredible. If the troops
were sent into France it would be an act of
war, wanton, unjustifiable, and in utter de-
fiance of all international law. If they were
sent into Spain it would be a direct foreign
interference in Spanish affairs, resulting in
actual war with the Carlists and bringing
upon Germany the resentment of the whole
Spanish nation. Nothing would do Carlism
more good in Spain than for Germany to in-
terfere against it. The whole European drama
hinges on Spain. Events of the gravest inter-
est constantly transpire looking to the great
drama, or, as Mr. Disraeli calls it, the "great
crisis," that must soon astonish the world.

JUDGE SUTHERLAND acquits Judge Kasmir
of extra-judicial conduct. But let there be
no more statements.

Creedmoor.

The Army and Navy Journal contains an
admirable article upon the recent meeting at
Creedmoor and the unusual interest our
people show in rifle shooting. The advent of
the Irish team and the singularly brilliant
contest for the supremacy will have the effect
of drawing the attention of thousands to the
genuine and manly accomplishment of rifle
practice. "The establishment of Creedmoor,"
says the Journal, "has been of great
service in developing in the National
Guard a true spirit of emulation and in
leading it to a practice which is of
actual military utility. The exercises of
the drillroom and the street parades are use-
ful, certainly, but they are only a part of the
training of the citizen soldier. Moreover,
they include matters of routine which are far
from attractive to young men, and the relief
to them that is usually provided is afforded by
the balls, receptions, excursions, banquets,
&c., which are so popular among the
militia. But that is not of the kind, how-
ever necessary under the cir-
cumstances, which needs any encouragement
from us. Creedmoor, on the other hand, offers
both sport and valuable practice joined in
one. It familiarizes the National Guard with
the use of their great weapon, whereas before
the rifle ground was opened very few of them
knew much more than how to carry it, and at
the trials on its grounds the regiments can
put to good test the strength of the discipline
they have had in their armories."

Of course this is not the last time we shall
have "teams" coming from foreign nations
to compete with our marksmen, and we shall
not be satisfied until a Yankee team shows
what it can do abroad. We have not done
much in the way of international competition,
at least since Mr. Morphy went to England as
a chess warrior and returned chess champion,
sighing, like Alexander, for other worlds to
conquer. Our readers will be pleased to know
that the enterprise of the Herald in its
reports of the Creedmoor meetings has met
with more than usual appreciation from the
press and the public. The unique and origi-
nal idea of giving next morning the fac-
similes of the targets has met with universal
admiration as one of the most striking and
felicitous achievements of modern journalism.

HOME AGAIN.—Henry Ward Beecher re-
turned to Plymouth church last evening.
His reception, an account of which appears
elsewhere, must be gratifying to all who be-
lieve in him and who really see true religion
in the worship of sentiment. Plymouth
church deserves credit for the persistency
with which she sustains her pastor, although,
we are apt to fear, her members have not lost
their disposition to worship Mr. Beecher rather
than Jesus Christ. Whatever comes Mr. Beecher
need no longer feel that he is on the "ragged
edge," but standing on the rock of Plymouth
affections. It is pleasant to see some people
who believe in some one, and Mr. Beecher
should feel that he is honored among men—
at least, as men now go in modern
Christianity.

PAYING AS WE GO.—The "bridging over"
policy inaugurated by Comptroller Green,
and which is laying up a legacy of bankruptcy
for the future, was well illustrated at the last
meeting of the Board of Apportionment.
Assessment fund bonds were authorized to be
issued to the amount of four million three
hundred and thirty-seven thousand dollars, to
take up the same class of bonds falling due
November 1, and one million eight hundred
and twenty-five thousand dollars of public
parks improvement fund bonds, to take up
similar bonds also falling due the same date.
Thus on one day of one month we issue new
bonds to the amount of between six and seven
million dollars, bearing seven per cent in-
terest, to "bridge over" the payment of so
much debt, while the Comptroller is engaged
in opening bids for two millions three hun-
dred thousand dollars consolidated stock for
a similar purpose. This is the sort of finan-
cial management to which the city of New
York is now subjected.

DANGEROUS BUILDINGS.—The Commissioner
of Public Works has called the attention of the
Board of Aldermen to the fact that the Fourth
avenue excavations have rendered unsafe a
number of buildings between One Hundred
and Second street and the Harlem River.
Should any damages result the city would be
liable; hence some action should be taken
promptly by the Common Council. The
railroad company should at once be notified
to put the threatened buildings in a safe con-
dition, and, in default, the Commissioner of
Public Works should be authorized to proceed
forthwith with such precautionary work as may
be necessary, and to collect the cost of the
company. The Fourth avenue excavation at
the present rate of progress threatens to deal
out death and damage to our citizens for some
years to come.

FASHIONABLE TINDER BOXES.—Now we have
the destruction by fire of another of those tinder
boxes built for the punishment of pleasure
seekers at fashionable summer resorts. The
hotel keepers at Saratoga, Long Branch and
similar watering places insist on erecting
monstrous wooden structures, divided up into
inconvenient, cramped-up cells, into which
they pack their victims during the dog days,
and when a fire kindles in one of them away
goes the whole building like a bundle of
shavings. The list of such conflagrations is a
long one, and at present it closes with the
Grand Hotel at Saratoga, which follows
closely on the heels of the burning of the
Atlantic Block at Long Branch. When will
common sense teach people to build good
brick hotels at watering places, with Christian
accommodation for the guests, and to protect
themselves against this sudden wholesale
destruction of property?

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA has given an es-
pecial mark of honor to every man who served
in the late Polar exploration expedition. This
is as it should be.

THE GOVERNOR OF TEXAS has made an official
communication in regard to the troubles on
the Rio Grande, the thefts of cattle and the
general losses American citizens suffer from
Mexican marauders. The complaint of Mr.
Coke is published elsewhere, and it will be
observed that he asks for protection by the
government. Texas, it appears, cannot pro-
tect itself, because the United States laws in-
terfere. We presume Attorney General Wil-
liams will make the statement, which in this
case is requested.

Our Autumn Festival.

The fall meeting at Jerome Park will take
place to-day, and we may regard it as the
opening of the autumn season. The opera
and theatres have been doing something, but
not much more than the overture to the real
fall and winter entertainment. We can
hardly be said to have opera when we have
not gone beyond "Traviata," and Mr. Stra-
kosch, who has been felicitating us upon the
fact that he has no stars in his troupe, now
tells us to wait for Albany if we wish to see a
real, shining star. But we must have a few
more days in the fields before we content our-
selves with the indoor life that must come
soon enough with the swiftly-coming snow
and frost. It is comforting to feel that New
York offers so useful and attractive an enter-
tainment as Jerome Park. We have not yet
fallen into the morbidly moral feeling which
sees only sin in what will be seen to-day in
our beautiful Westchester valley. Even Mr.
Bergh, who must have a soul above pigeon
traps in certain moods of his precocious and
restless existence, could not deny us the
pleasure of witnessing the fine races that now
await us, nor the horses the gratification of
the instinct of emulation and triumph that
will whirl them around the crowded turf.

We can well understand how so noble a
sport as horseracing could be degenerated
into a worse abuse than pugilism. If we are
to have such a business as was seen at the last
meeting, when a clumsy starter or reckless,
tricky jockeys kept a group of horses waiting
for an hour before they could go, then better
end it. Mr. Bergh wishes to insure himself
new troops of friends let him take his stand
by the starter this afternoon, and if things
are not managed better than before march the
whole party to the magistrates. But we pre-
sume this will be remedied, and we are not
impatient, for, next to managing civil service
reforms in the Custom House, or endeavor-
ing to comprehend the statements
of O'Kelly and O'Havemeyer, we do
not know of a more difficult under-
taking than to start a group of horses
for a race. Fashionable dentistry would be a
schoolboy's game to it. At the same time
something should be done to reform it. All
that is necessary, it would seem, would be a
little drill in the beginning and a little dis-
cipline on the course. What is wanted is an
honest, reasonable race. It is not of so much
consequence which horse wins, more especially
if we have no investments in the pools; but it is
of consequence that we should have a genuine,
fair and prompt trial of speed. People do not
go to Jerome Park to see a dozen squealing
jockeys at their pranks and games. They go
to see the horse in all his strength, beauty
and swiftness; to drink in the fresh air and
sunshine; to give one day to natural outdoor
sports; to encourage a pastime that comes
with our blood, and which finds its expression
in the sentiment that the highest test of an
English gentleman is the love he shows for a
horse.

Those who go with this honest feeling will,
we are convinced, be gratified with what Je-
rome Park will to-day afford. The list of
horses lends us to believe that there will be
some noble trials of speed. As for the
weather, our readers may read the predictions
in another column and make up their
minds about it. We have been so rudely
treated by the weather prophet recently that
we do not vouch for his predictions, and,
although just now in full communion with
the administration as its organ, we utterly re-
pudiate "Old Probabilities." October, how-
ever, is a trusty month, and we are willing to
rest upon its generosity, looking forward, as
we do, to one of those radiant, cheerful meet-
ings which have made Jerome Park like the
Derby Day of America, and will blithely open
our autumn season of merriment and sporting
and song.

The Mayor and Mr. Kelly.

There are many cases which can only be
determined finally by public opinion, and it
is proper that they should be submitted to the
press as the proper tribunal. These cases
will be found, as a rule, to be the most impor-
tant that require the calm and thoughtful
consideration of the public. They involve
principles. They have direct reference to the
choice of a President, a Governor, legislators,
Congressmen or municipal officers. The third
term question, a national convention of peace,
the restoration of the South, the financial pol-
icy—these are matters which the people are
compelled to decide, but which the press must
in the meanwhile debate. But in issues be-
tween individuals the press is not always the
proper tribunal. It was so in the Beecher
case up to a certain point; but then, after
the newspapers of the whole country had
pronounced their opinions, it was necessary
for the courts to give a legal decision. We
could not acquit Mr. Beecher nor condemn
Mr. Tilton, for beyond the question between
these persons and the public was the question
between man and man. To decide that finally
a jury is needed.

The Mayor and the ex-Sheriff seem dis-
posed to lay their differences before the pub-
lic for arbitration, and have submitted several
elaborate statements which it takes valuable
time to read and long study to understand.
We believe the press does right to examine
the facts, but only so far as the
public is concerned. If Mr. Havemeyer
has been defending the public interests
we are glad to render him the credit he has
earned; if Mr. Kelly has been stealing from
the public we must enter an objection. But
we know this dispute only as it concerns the
public. With Mayor Havemeyer's personal
quarrel with Mr. Kelly the press has no
legitimate concern, and it is time that both of
these gentlemen should understand it.

Already long statements from Mr. Kelly
and Mayor Havemeyer have been published.
The Mayor accuses Mr. Kelly of having
defrauded the city, but wants it understood
that he does not call him "a common thief."
Mr. Kelly intimates that the Mayor has
uttered an untruth, though he does not wish
it inferred that he holds him to be a
common liar. The ex-Sheriff announces
that he intends to sue the Mayor
for libel, and the Mayor, in return, pledges
himself to destroy Mr. Kelly by another state-
ment next Tuesday. We regret this, for we
foresee the unfortunate results. This is to be
the Beecher case over again. The venerable
Mayor and the sprightly Sheriff will ride a
political see-saw, of which the press is to be
the pivot. It will be "here we go up, up,
up; and here we go down, down, down."
To this we decidedly object, for it is clear that

this matter no longer principally concerns the
public as much as the persons. It is not so
much whether Mr. Kelly's returns were cor-
rect as whether Mr. Havemeyer tells the
truth. Let these two distinguished gentlemen
consider the Beecher case, and try to
profit by its lessons. The question has
been fully discussed, so far as the
public interests are concerned, and has become
one of personal vanity. As such let it be
decided by a jury. The libel suit which Mr.
Kelly has promised to institute will enable His
Honor the Mayor to present all his evidence,
and makes his statement superfluous. To
sum up the case briefly, we would advise
Messrs. Havemeyer and Kelly to begin their
battle just where Messrs. Beecher and Tilton
left off—in court. So long as a statement con-
cerns the public we are glad to print it, but we
do not believe that a newspaper should be
turned into a prize ring for political pugilists.
When John Kelly was a babe in the cradle
His Honor was a man. Now let him set the
young fellow a good example, and declare with
Iago, "from this time forth I never will speak
word."

THE RIVALRY between medical schools
should not be allowed to interfere in the case
in Peterson respecting alleged malpractice in
a surgical operation by a homeopathic physi-
cian. The surgical treatment by the two
great schools, it should be remembered, is the
same in principle; it is only in respect to
medical theories that they disagree.

THE POLICE appeared in the political arena
last night and attempted to disperse a demo-
cratic meeting in the Sixteenth Assembly dis-
trict. We deprecate such exaggerated forms
of the disputes of factions, and think the
police might have been better employed. But
let no one make a statement.

ATTORNEY GENERAL WILLIAMS has issued
further instructions to United States marshals
in the South, directing them to appoint
deputies, with power to arrest at once, without
waiting for the troops, parties who commit or
threaten to commit acts of violence.

A RUMOR comes from Washington that a
Cabinet officer has talked with the President
and is convinced that he has no intention of
being a candidate for a third term. That the
Cabinet officer is convinced is delightful to
know, but why a Cabinet officer alone? Why
not inform the country? Here is the Presi-
dent's opportunity for a statement, which it
would be an act of ingratitude in him to with-
hold.

THE TYPHOON WHICH SWEEP OVER SOUTH
JAPAN on the 20th of August produced most
disastrous and fatal consequences to property
and life, as will be seen by our news report
from Yokohama.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Major General A. McD. McCook is at Baranum's
Hotel.
Secretary Delano returned to Washington yester-
day from Ohio.
Rev. Dr. O. H. Tiffany, of Washington, is staying
at the Union Square Hotel.
State Senator Roswell A. Parmenter, of Troy, is
registered at the St. Denis Hotel.
Colonel T. J. Treadwell, United States Army, is
quartered at the Metropolitan Hotel.
Bishop R. Courtenay, of Kingston, Jamaica, yester-
day arrived at the Coleman House.
Colonel Thomas G. Ritcher, United States Army,
is sojourning at the St. James Hotel.
Rear Admiral Fabius Stantley, United States
Navy, has quarters at the Hoffman House.
Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall celebrated the fiftieth
anniversary of their wedding on the 20th ult.
Professor J. H. C. Coffin, of the Navy Depart-
ment, has apartments at the Hoffman House.
Assemblyman Harvey G. Eastman, of Pough-
keepsie, is stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Mr. F. Carroll Brewster, of Philadelphia, is
among the latest arrivals at the Windsor Hotel.
Mr. Butler B. Strang, speaker of the Pennsylva-
nia Senate, has arrived at the Grand Central
Hotel.

In Canada they gave a colored man the cat
o' nine tails the other day for an assault on a
woman.